

THE
Treatise
Of the
FIGURES

At the end of the Rules of
Construction in the Latine
Grammar confuted.

With every Example applied
and fitted to his Rule, for the
help of the weaker sort in the
Grammar Schools.

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Unto the weaker sort in
the *Grammar School*.

5687

WE have a Proverb which doth say:
It is as plain as Dunstable way.

The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by **Construction**, all so clear
Is made, so easie and so plain,
As whoso will but take the pain,
These Figures well may understand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If sluggish Drones foreslow their part,
Spare not, but let them feel the smart.

A 3 De

ACTIVE FOR



De of Figuris Figures.

Figura a figure est is forma a kind dicendi of Quid what speaking, novata made new aliqua arte figura a fig with some Art. Cujus of the which hoc here fit is loco in this place trademus we will set forth duo genera two sort : tantum onely illi et that is to say, Dictionis of a Word & and Constructionis of Construction.

Figurae Figures dictionis of a word.

Figurae figures dictionis of
a word sunt are sex fix.

{
Próthesis.
Anastrophe.
Epenthesis.
Syncope.
Paragoge.
Apócope.

There are
more, but
these may
suffice for
young be-
ginners.

I.
Próthesis.

Próthesis (the figure) Próthesis est is appositio
re putting to literæ of a letter aut or syllabæ of a syl-
labe ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of a
word : ut as for example Gnatus, pro for natus a son.
Euli pro for auli I have born.

The applying of the Examples unto the
Rule.

In the first of these two Examples in the
word Gnatus, the letter G is put unto the
beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In

De Figuris.

In the second Example in the verb *tetuli*, the syllable *te* is put into the beginning of the word *tetuli* for *tuli*.

Aphæresis Aphæresis (the figure Aphæresis) est ablatio is the taking away literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable à principio from the beginning dictionis of a word; ut as for example, *ruit* for *eruit*, he hath plucked up by the roots, *temnere* for *contemnere*, to despise.

The applying of the Examples
to the Rule.

In the first of these two examples in the verb (*ruit*) the preposition (*e*) is taken from the beginning of the word *ruit* for *eruit*.

In the second Example in the verb *temnere* this syllable (*con*) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for *contemnere*.

Epenthesis Epenthesis, the figure, Epenthesis est interpositio is the putting between literæ of a letter, aut syllabæ or a syllable in medio in the middle dictionis of a word; ut as for example, *Reliquia* a remnant, *Religio* Religion, *adital*, the letter *l* being added. *Induperator* for *Imperatorem* an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the Examples
to the Rule.

In the first of these Examples in the word *Reliquia* the letter (*l*) in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second Example in the word *Religio*, the letter *l* is put in between.

In the third Example in the word *Induperator*

of Figures,

rato^rem, for imperato^rem, the syllable du is put in between in the middle, and is not set down Imduperato^rem, but Indvperato^rem, (n) for (m) for a better sounds sake, that is, Euphonia gratia, as they use to say.

Syncope, the figure Syncope, est ablatio the ta- Syncope.
king away litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ a syllable
è medio from the middle dictionis of a word; thus for
example, abiit for abivit he went away. petiit for peti-
zit he asked, dixit for dixisti thou hast said, repositum
for repositum laid up, and in such like

The applying of the Examples unto the
Rule

In the first of these examples in the verb
abiit for abivit, this letter (u) is taken away
in the middle of the word.

In the second Example in the verb petiit
for petivit, the letter (u) is likewise taken
from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the verb dixit for
dixisti, the letters (i) are taken from the
middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the participle re-
positum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken
away from the middle of the word.

Paragoge, the figure Paragoge, est appositio the Paragoge.
putting to litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable
ad finem to the end dictionis of a word; thus for
example, duciet for dicit, he said.

The

De Figuris.

The applying of the Example unto the Rule.

In this one Example in the infinitive mood passive in the verb dici for dici, this syllable er is put into the latter end of the word.

Apócope
* And here
also is the
figure Syn-
cepe.

Apócope, the figure apócope, est ablatio is the taking away inter of a letter vel syllaba or of a syllable à fine from the end of a word; as for example peculi for peculi substance, * dixtin for dixtine hast thou said? ingeni for ingenii of wit

The applying of the Example unto the rule.

In the first of these Examples in the noun substantive peculi for peculi, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.

▼ In the second Example in the word Dixtin for Dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtin.

In the third Example in the noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingeni.

Figure Constructionis, Figures of Construction.

* Principal-
ly, These
names run
not so fitly
in English;

Sat * octo figurae there are eight figures constructionis of construction: Apposito Apposition, Evocatio Evocation, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antyposis, and Synchdoche.

Appo-

Of Figures.

Appositio, Apposition:

A Appositio (the figure) Apposition est s^c continuata a continued five immediata conjunctio or an immediate joyning together duorum substantivorum of 2. substantives ejusdem casus of the same case quorum altero by one of the which alterum the other declaratur is declared ; ut as for example Flumen Rhenus the river Rhene, or Rhine.

The applying of the Example unto the Rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenus, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them whas River is meant by the other Substantive Flumen:

Appositio autem and (this figure) Apposition potest esse may be plurium substantivorum of more substantives then two ; ut as for example Marcus Tullius Cicero. Some count apposition to be no figure at all

In this example these three substantives are joyned. An Exception.

Interdum sometimes apud authores in Authors substantiva the substantives ponuntur are put in diversis casibus in divers cases, perinde in such sort quasi as if 1 certinerent they did appertain ad diversa into divers things ; ut as for example urbs Patavii the City of Padua; apud Virgilium in Virgil; urbs Antiochi the City of Antioch; apud Ciceronem in Cicero

The

De Figuris?

The applying of the Examples unto
the Rule.

In these two Examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive case urbs, whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.

In the second example urbs Antiochiæ, the latter substantive Antiochiæ is the genitive case, when as the first substantive urbs is the nominative case.

*In Appositione in (this figure) Apposition substantiva the substantives non inveniuntur are not found to be semper always ejusdem generis all of one gender, aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often as alterum the one substantivorum of the substantives caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number, aut est or is Nomen * collectivum a noun number signifieth a multitude*

Athenæ the City of Athens.

The applying of the first Example
unto the Rule.

In this Example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive urbs be the singular number : because Athenæ doth lack the singular number by the common rule : Hæc sunt feminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa precii.

moers

of Figures,

woers turba luxuriosabeing a riotous or wanton company
runt come rushing in.

The applying of the second Example.
unto the Rule.

In this second exampleproci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction turba, being a noun collective is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though proci be the masculine gender.

Virgil: Ignavum fucos peccus à præsepitus arcent
Subaudi apes the bees arcent à præsepit us drive
from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum be.
ing a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third Example
unto the Rule

In this third Example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number

Triplici nomine fit Appositio

Appositio (this figure) Apposition fit is made triplici respectu in three respects.

Can, à for the cause restringendæ generalitatis to
restrai a generality; ut as for example Urbs Roma
the citn of Rome. Animal eequum, a living Creature, an
Horse. y

Apposition
made for
three re-
spects

The applying of the Examples.
unto the Rule.

In the first of these two examples urbs Ro-
ma

Of Figures.

And here is made an *Apposition* to restrain the generall signification of this word *urbs*, which signifyeth any City to the proper City *Rome*.

In the second Example, *Animal equus* a living creature as *Horse*, the word *Animal* which signifyeth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying an *Horse*.

Causâ for the cause tollondæ of taking away æquivocationis equivocation or double meaning, ut as for example, *Taurus* a mountain of *Asia*. *Lupus* a fish.

The applying of the Example unto the Rule.

In the first of these Examples for the taking away of all doubtful significations, this word *Taurus* which signifyeth sundry things else, is meant of a mountain in *Asia*.

In the second Example, *Lupus piscis*, the word *Lupus* which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a *Pike* or *Pikrel*.

Et ad adtribuendam proprietatem to attribute (an especial property to any thing;) ut as for example *Erasmus vir exactissimi judicii*. *Erasmus* a man of most exact (or perfect) judgment.

The applying of the first Example.

In this first Example these words *vir exactissimi judicii* are added to *Erasmus*, to signifie this Proper quality in him.

Narcus

De Figuris.

Nereus adolescens insigni formâ *Nereus a man of singular beauty.*

The applying of the second Example.

In this second Example these words adolescens insigni forma are added to Nereus, to note this singular gift in him.

Timotheus homo incredibili formâ. *Timotheus a man of incredible fortune.*

The applying of the third Example.

In this third Example these words homo incredibili forma are added to signifie this rare property in him

Evocatio Evocation.

Cum when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediatē immediately (or without any thing coming between) Jevocat calleth out ad se unto it self tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them sunt are made primæ of the first vel secunda personæ, or of the second person; ut as for example; Ego Pauper I being poor laboro do labour. Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

The applying of the Examples unto the Rule.

In the first of these Examples, ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also

In the second Example, tu the second person joyned

De Figuris.

joined immediately with the word Dives o
the first person, causeth the same also in the
conjunction of the second person.

What the the figure Evocation is.

*Evocatio Evocation hic in this place venit, the verb
venit, existimandum estis to be esteemed usurpato
to be used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.*

*Terentius Terrence. Populo ut placerent, quas fe-
cisset fabulas. Ut that fabulas the fables or Comedies
placerent might please populo the people, quas the
which fecisset he had made.*

*In this Example fabulas the accusative case
before the Verb placerent, for the nominative
case fabulæ.*

*Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo-
nem the speech non est meus is not mine quem the
which audistis ye have heard.*

*In this Example sermonem the accusative
case, for sermo the nominative case, before the
Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.*

*Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Eius non venit
that came not in mentem into my mind pro id for, the
nominative case id.*

Three sorts of Synthesis

*Synthesis autem and (the figure) Synthesis sic is made
nunc sometime in genere in gender tantum only, idq;
and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi se-
xus to discern the sex, that is the male from the female,
as for example. Anser sceta a brood Goose. Ele-
phans gravis a great Elephant eat with young.*

Verbum

Of Figures.

Verbum the Verb qu d'te whi. b lempet d'way est
is prime of the first, vel secunda personae of the
second person. Et and abientia the absence conjunctio
& onis of a Conjunction.

In what cases the person calling forth and
the persons called forth may be of
divers numbers.

3.
4.
No Conjunction in Evocation.

In Evocatione in (the figure) Evocation persona the
person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person
called forth aliquando sometime sunt a e diversio um
numeronum of divers numbers: ut gratia as nameli,
vel either cum when as persona evocans the person
called forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singu-
lar number; ut as for example, Ego tua delicia thy
delight or darling veniam wil come istuc tibi be. Aut
or cum when as est it is nomen collectivum a noun
collective ut as for example, Magna pars a great part
of as studiosorum students quare mus de seek amoe-
nitates pleasures. Hic here lubandi ni is understood
(nos) tui, word nos we. Aut or denique finally cum
when as est it is nomen distributivum a noun di-
tributive; ut as for example, uterque both of us la-
sumus a e in magnis rebus in great matters, nos (this
word nos) subintelligitur is understood.

In this former annotation there are three
Examples.

The applying of the first Example
unto the Rule.

In the first Example, Ego tua delicia
istuc veniam, the word delicia being the per-
son called forth, because it lacketh usually

B

the

De Figuris.

the singlar number, is put in the plural number, although, Ego the person calling forth, be the singlar number, according unto this first caution.

The applying of the second Example unto the Rule.

*In the second example, Magna pars studio-
forum amœnitates quarimus, this word pars,
the person calling forth, is of divers num-
bers, namely, pars the singlar number being
a Noun collective, and pars the plural num-
ber, according to this second caution.*

The applying of the third Example unto the Rule.

*In the third example, In magnis re-
bus uterq; sumus : nos, this word nos, which
is understood, and uterq; being the
person called forth are of divers numbers,
namely, nos the plural number, and uterq;
the singlar number being a Noun distribu-
tive, according to this third caution.*

Two sorts of Evocation.

1. Evocatio (this figure) Evocation autem also est du-
plex is of two sorts; explicita expressed, ubi where, tam
as well persona evocans the persons calling forth, quàm
as evocatus the person called forth exprimitur is expressly
set down: and Implicita, unexpressed or understood
ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth in-
telligitur, is understood, and not expressed, ut as for ex-
ample;
2. There are
no exam-
ples set
down of

Of Figures:

Example, Sum I am pius Aeneas godly Aeneas, where in the Latine, Ego the person calling forth, is understood Populus we the people superamus are overcome ab uno by one, where in the Latine. Nos, the person calling forth, is understood, and not expressed:

Syllepsis. Syllepsis.

Syllepsis (the figure Syllepsis) seu conceptio, or conception est is comprehensio a comprehensions or conceiving or containing indignioris of the unworthier sub digniore under the worthier; ἀ συν, con derived of the Greek Preposition συν, which is as much as the Preposition con in Latine, which significeth (together) and of the Verb ἵημι, signifying sumo in Latine, and in English (I take.) As much to say as taking together. But in the derivation and composition the letter y in the Preposition συν for a good sounds sake, is turned into λ, as σὺλλανψις for συνλάνψις.

Conception is twofold

Conceptio conception autem alio est duplex of two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is received cum persona with a person; & and Generum of Genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore, with the worthier gender. Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the declaring which things sake observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

Copulatum a word coupled per conjunctionem by the Conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither,

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& command this Preposition (cum) accepted taken pro
 for the Conjunction (&) and, est Pluralis numeri is
 the plural number, ac and provide therefore verbum
 the verb, aut adjectivum or the Adjective, aut relati-
 vum or the relative, exegit requirith provide the plu-
 ral number. Quod quidem verbum which verb indeed
 aut adjectivum or adjective, aut relati-
 vum, quadrabit shall agree genere in gender & persona
 and person, cum & proinde with that which is put with
 it, * ac substantivo and with the substantive dignitate
 that is the more worthy, ut as for example, Quia tu &
 soror facitis? why dost thou and thy sister do it?

* Nominati-
 ve case.

Ego & mater miseriamus, I and my more are in
 misery.

Tu & uxor qui adfuitis testes estote, Thou and
 thy wife which were present be ye witnesses.

Here are three Examples.

The applying of the first Example.
 unto the Rule.

In the first Example, Quia tu & soror faci-
 tis the two substantives tu and soror coupled
 together by this Conjunction & and, are the
 plural number in worth and value, because
 words coupled together by a Conjunction are
 equal to the plural number; and therefore
 require a Verb of the Plural number, as this
 Verb Facitis in this sentence is, the which
 Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative
 case tu, which is the second person, and there-
 fore more worthy than the third person soror,
 The

Of Figures.

The applying of the second Example
unto the rule.

In the second Example, Ego & mater mi-
feri sumus, the two substantives ego and ma-
ter coupled together by the Conjunction &
and, are equal unto the plural number. and
therefore do make the verb sumus to be of the
plural number, as also the Adjective miseri
to be the like, which verb sumus agreeth with
the Nominative case ego in person being
the first person, as the same.

The applying of the third Example
unto the Rule

In the third Example, Tu & uxor qui ad-
fuitis, testes estote, the two Nominative ca-
ses tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction
& and, are equivalent or of like value with
the plural number, and do cause the two
Verbs, adfuitis and estote to be of the plu-
ral number, as also the Relative qui to be the
like, the which Verbs agree in person with
the Nominative case tu being the second
person, as they also are

Conceptio personarum. Conception
of persons.

Enim for prima persona the first person est dignior
is more worthy quam secunda than the second, Aut ter-
tia or the third; & secunda and the second (person) unworthi-

De Figuris.

next here dignior (is) more worthy quam tertia then the third
spoken of, ut as for example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto.
is not of Ego & pater I and my father sumus are in tuto
birth or, in safety.
place, but of Tu atq; frater estis in periculo. Tu thou atq; fra-
construction ter an thy brother estis a e in periculo in danger.
or constr. Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus. Neq; ego neither I,
ing neo; in nor thou sapi mus are wise.

Virgil—divellimur inde—Iphitus & Pelias me-
cum—Divellimur we are baled hence Iphitus Iphis
tus Pelias and Pelias mecum and my self.

Idem. The same Virgil. Rhemus cum fratre Quiri-
no jura dabant. Rhemus Rhomus cum fratre and his
brother Quirino Quirinus jura dabant did make laws.

Here are five Examples.

The applying of the first Example.
unto the Rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus
in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and
Pater, Ego the first nominative case being of
the first person is more worthy than pater the
third person, and therefore the Verb sumus
agreeth with the first nominative case Ego in
person, being of the first person, as Ego is,
according to the Rule.

The applying of the second Example
unto the Rule.

In the second example, Tu atq; frater estis
in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and
frater, the first nominative case tu, being the
second

of Figures.

second person, is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb *estis* agreeth with *tu* in person, that is to say, is the second person, as in *i*, according to the Rule.

The applying of the third Example unto the Rule,

In the third example, *Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus*, the two nominative cases *ego* and *tu* coupled by the Conjunction *neque*, the first being the first person, namely *ego*, and the second, namely *tu*, being the second person, the Verb *sapimus* agreeth with *ego*, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case *ego* is according to the Rule.

The applying of the fourth Example unto the Rule.

In the fourth example, *Divellimur inde* & *Pelias mecum*, the Verb *divellimur* agreeth in person with *mecum*, the which is the same as *me* joyued with the Preposition *cum*, taken for the Conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than *Iphitus* and *Pelias* both of the third person, causeth the Verb *sapimus* to be of the first person, according to the Rule.

De Figuris.

The applyine of the fifth Example
to the Rule.

In the fifth Example, Rhemus cum fratre Quirino iura dabant, Quirino joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Rhemus and Quirino are, according to the Rule.

A note
Com
Prepositi-
on taketh
the Conjon-
ction &,
coupling
words toge-
ther, will
rather be
a verb sin-
gular.

Tamen yet notwithstanding (cum the Preposition cum with, taken for the Conjunction & and in such kind of speaking as before) magis amas rather loveth Verbum singular a Verb of the singular number; ut as for example, Tu quid ego & populus meum desideret, audi. Tu audi hear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

The applying of the Examples unto
the Rule.

In this Example the Verb desideret is rather the singular than the plural number, as in such other like kind of speakings the Verb singular is most usual.

Conceptio Generum. The Conceptions
of Genders.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quàm than foemininum the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, & foemininum and the feminine gender diodorus (is) more worthy quàm than neutrum the neuter gender, ut. for exam-

Of Figures.

ple, Rex & Regina beati. *the King & and Re^gina the Queen beati (are) blessed.*

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. *Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tried in fornace in the fornace.*

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coacta. *Hinc hereupon leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances of the people coacta (are) imposed per vim by violence*

The applying of the first Example unto the Rule.

In the first of these three Examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati referred unto these two Substantives Rex and Regina, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first Substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender as Rex is, according to the Rule.

The applying of the second Example unto the Rule.

In the second Example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati referred unto these two Substantives chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive chalybs the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as chalybs is, according to the Rule.

The

De Figuris.

The applying of the third Example unto the Rule.

In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ, the Participle adjective coactæ referred to these two substantives leges and plebiscita agreeth with the first substantive leges the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the Rule.

Exceptio. At hinc cum whereas substantiva the substantives significant do significare inanimata, things without life, **Ad exceptio.** ad hinc the adjective cum relativum or the relative utitur is more usually ponitur is put in neutro genere in the neuter gender; ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.

Examples.

1. Cum when Iregisti thou break'st arcum the bow & cecidisti the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, que tu which thou perverse Menalcas wayward Menalcas.
2. Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest tuum dona- ra given puer o to the Boy, dolebat it grieved thee.
3. Subst. Ira & agnudo permissa sunt.
4. Item the same. Huic bella civilia, cedes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt. Bella civilia civil wars, cedes murders, & discordia civilis and civil discordia fuerunt grata were pleasing huic uo him.
- 30 Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staffe, ipsa the same consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first Example unto this Exception.

In this exception are five Examples, in the first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum fregisti

of Figures:

figisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Menalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second Example unto this Exception.

In the second example, Cum vidisti puero donata, dolebat, the Participle adjective donata referred unto these two substantives arcum and calamos naderstead, and both of them signifying things without life (as in the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third Example unto this Exception.

In the third example, Ira & agridudo permista sunt, the Participle adjective permista referred unto these two substantives ira and agridudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this Exception.

The applying of the fourth Example unto this Exception

In the fourth Example, Huic bella civilia, cedes & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt the noun adjective grata referred to these three substantives bella, cedes, discordia all of the
signi-

De Figuris.

Signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this Exception.

The applying of the fifth Example, unto this Exception.

In the fifth Example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa, being referred to these two Substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this Exception.

For moreover conceptio conception alia sometime est directa is direct, nempe to wit, cum when as concipiens the word conceiving, that is to say, dignus the more worthy, & conceptum and the word conceived, that is, indignus the more unworthy copulation are coupled per by Et the Coniunction Et and, vel or atque the Conjunction atque, vel or que the Conjunction que and; alias sometime indirecta (it is) indirecta cum when as copulantur they are coupled per cum by the Preposition cum (taken for &:) ut, as for example, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, I and my brother are white; ubi where utraque conceptio* both conception est it indirecta indirect.

Est etiam there is also quædam conceptio a certain conception generum of genders implicita unexpressed (or not plainly set down) nempe namely, quando when as nec genus neither the gender concipiens conceiving nec genus nor the gender conceptum conceived explicatur are expressed: sed but loquimur we speak de mare of the male atq; and de femina the female. ac as de solo mare of the male alone, ut si as if diccrem I should say, uterq; both of them est formosus is beautiful; loquens speaking de sponso of the bridegroom & sponsa and

Of Figures.

and of the bride. Sic Ovidius ſo Ovid ſpeaketh;) The men-
 Impliciti laqueis nudus uterq; jacet. Uterq; both of ^{unghewed}
 them jace: nudus lieth naked impliciti entangled la- of the
 queis in ſnares, or in a net, iobuens ſpeaking de Marten word uter
 of Mars, & Venera and Venus implicitis entangled or que.
 caught reti in a net à Vulcano by Vulcan.

Prolepsis, the Figure Prolepsis.

Prolepsis, seu or præſumptio a ſore-taking, eſt ^{Prolepsis,}
 quedam ſententia prænuſciatio a certain ſum- ^{what it is}
 mary (or ſhort utterance) rerum of things. Fit autem
 and it ſalleth out or is quæſhien as congregatio the
 congregation ſeu totum or the whole cohæret aggreth
 apte fitly cum with verbe the Verb vel adjectivo or
 the adjective; deinde afterwards partes the parts
 totius of the whole reducuntur are reduced and brought
 again ad idem to the ſame verbum verb vel adjecti-
 vum or adjective, cum quo with the which ^{mean} not-
 withſtanding non conveniunt they agree not ſere
 ſcarcdy; ut bs for example, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt
 two eagles did flye, hæc the one ab oriente from the
 Eaſt, illa other ab occidente from the weſt.

The applying of the Examples.

Hic here congregatio the congregation ſeu totum
 or the whole, Duæ aquilæ two Eagles tunc concordant do
 agree quæ omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt
 with the verb volaverunt: cum quo with the which
 partes the partes, hæc & illa, relata referred ad idem
 verbum to the ſame verb, non concordant do not agree
 numero in number.

What is meant by Congregation.

Congregatio the Congregation ſeu totum for the
 whole eſt diſtor is a word pluralis number of the plural
 number,

De Figuris.

number; ut as for example *Dux aquilæ* two Eagles
but æquivalent or equivalent, or of the same value,
plurali with the plural number; ut as for example
Corydon & Thyrsis.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled to another word
by a Conjunction, æquivalent is as much as plurali the
plural number ut as for example *Virgil Virgil* speaketh

*Compulerantque greges Corydon & Thyrsis in
unum, Thyrsis oves, Corydon distantas lacte capellas.*

Corydon and Thyrsis (the shepherds) Corydon and
Thyrsis coupled their flocks in unum into one place, or fold, Thyrsis, gathered together, oves the sheep Corydon gathered together
capellas the goats distantas having their udequivalent
dors floating lacte with milk.

unto the And Congregatio or the congregation est is nomen
plural number collecti um a noun collective; ut as for example, poter, of the pulis the people visit liberth alii in penuria some in penuria
which they nury, or want, alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

make the In which example, the word populus being
verb com- the congregation or whole is a noun collective.
pulerant
to be.

Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

Sulpitius & Aldus Sulpitius and Aldus dicunt do say
quinq;ue that five things esse necessaria are necessary in
Prolepsis in the figure Prolepsis. Congregationem
the Congregation, ut as in priore exemplo is the former
example, *dux aquilæ*: Verbum the verb, ut as volaverunt: Partes the parts, ut as hæc & illa; determinati-
onem partium the determination of the parts, ut as ab
oriante & occidente: & and ordinem the order, videlicet
namely, quod that totum the whole præcedat go
before, partes sequantur the parts follow.

of Figures.

Two sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two sorts. ¹Explicita expressed, ubi where omnia all things exprimuntur are expressed quæ the which oportet ought esse to be in Prolepsis in Prolepsis, ut as for example, equi the horses concurrent in together; hic the one à dextra on the right hand, ille the other à sinistra on the left hand hippodromi of the horse race.

The order here is that the whole went before, and the parts followed:

Et and Implicita unexpressed in qua in the which aliquid something tacetur is not expressed ut as for example. Ovid us Ovid, saith ²Unexpressed.

Alter in alterius iactantes lumina vultus

Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter the one iactantes casting lumina his eyes in vultus on the face alterius of the other, taciti holding his peace, quærebant did seek ubi where noster amor our love esset should be.

Deest there lacketh (in this example) altera partium one of the parts cum determinatione with the determination, videlicet that is to say, Et alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same applied.

Et and again, Alter the one portate carry onera the burdens alterius of the other. Ubi where deest there lacketh vos the word vos ye; & and altera pars the other part, cum determinatione with the determination, videlicet, namely, Et alter alterius.

The third Example and the same applied.

Terent. Curemus aquam uterq; partem, Curemus

De Figuris.

ut uterque let both of us care for æquam partem
his part alike.

Hic here (not) this word nas mō, totum being the
whole tubintelligitur is understood, & partes and the
parts aliter & aliter includuntur are included in distri-
bution in the distributive uterque

Dionisedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit saith
Prolepsin that (the figure) Prolepsis esse is quoniam as
often as id that quod the which gestem est was done
posterius last, describitur we describe ante before; ut
as Virgilius Virgil writeth—Lavinaq; venit litora.

Venit he came litora Lavina unto the shores of
Lavinium, Lavinium enim for the City Lavinium
nondum erat was not yet builded, quum Æneas when
Æneas venit came in Italiam into Italy.

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is
derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsin and (the figure) Prolepsis dicitur
hath his name à πρό, of the Greek Preposition πρό,
quod est which signifie ante (in Latine) before, &
and λέγω (the Greek verb λέγω) I take.

Zeugma (the figure Zeugma)

What the Figure Zeugma is

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma est reductio is the re-
ducing or bringing back unum verbi of one verb
vel adjectivi or adjective ad diversa* s'proposito di-
versis words set under him respondeditur answering that
is agreeing viciniore to the nearer; ad unum quidem
unto the one indeed expressè expressly, ad alterum verò
but unto the other per supplemētum by understanding
ut as for example, Cicero; Nihil te nocturnum præ-
sidium

Of Figures.

sidium palatii? nihil ubi vigilæ? nihil timor populi? nihil concursus honorum omnium? nihil hic munussumus habendi Senatus locus? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt?

Did the night guarding of the palace nothing move thee? did the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the fear of the people nothing move thee? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee? did this most strong place of holding the Senat nothing move thee? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee?

I have Englished the sentence together which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally, because of the interrogation.

The shewing of the use of this Example.

Verbum moverunt (for so I think it ought to be supplied) the Verb moverunt, in this Example. expressè reducitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultusque to the nominative cases ora vultusque; (the nearer unto it;) at ad cætera but the to rest, per supplementum by understanding. Subintelligendam est enim / or there must be understood, per sidium movit, vigilæ moverunt, timor populi movit, honorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

An Exception

Attamen yet not without standing quando when as est comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or a similitude verbum the Verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeb cum remotione with the (nominative case or substantive) further off; as for example. Ego melius quam tu scibo. Ego scibo I Examples. melius melius better quam tu than thee.

Ego sic ut sciamus. Ego I auti have misheard sic ut enim like unto he

Hec sic ita prudenter argue ego facilius ille he facilius he c. n. auti have done this ita prudenter as wisely atque ego as I.

De Figuris.

In the first of these three Examples, the Verb scribo agreeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latine than the nominative case tu, as is required in this Exception, because there is a comparison.

In the second Example, the Verbarui agreeth with ego the nominative case in the Latine further off then fornum, because there is a similitude.

In the third Example, the Verb fecisset agreeth with the nominative case ille, placed in the Latine, further off then ego, according to the Exception, because there is a comparison.

A second Exception.

Item also per nisi by the (Conjunction) nisi, saving or except; as Terentius as Terence (writeth) Talem filium nulla nisi tu pararet. Nulla (mulier) no woman nisi tu saving thou pararet could bring forth talem filium such a son.

Here the Verb pararet agreeth with mulier understood, because the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction nisi, according to this Exception.

Licet alibi Pontus the Pons interdum sometimes soleant are wont Inqui to speak aliter otherwise, as for example, Ovid. Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid nisi save secretæ sylvæ the secret woods, læserunt hæc hæc Phyllida Phyllis.

Here the Verb agreeth with sylvæ the nearer nominative case.

of Figures:

A Causion.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum est
 hath bin spoken in concordantia in the concord verbi
 of the verb et nominativ and of the nominative case,
 ut as for example, Cicerō (speaketh) Quare ut arbi-
 tror, prius hic te nos quā istic tu nos videbis,

Quare wherefore ut as arbitrator I suppose not we
 (subaudi videbimus underst and he verb videbimus
 shall see) te thee hic here, quā then tu videbis thou
 shalt see nos us istic there.

The Example applied.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the
 nearer nominative case, and not with nos the
 further off nominative case, as this caution
 telleth us.

Zengma (the figure) Zengma fit is made tribus Zengma
 modis three ways. 1. simplex.

In persona in person; ut as for example, Ego & tu Zengma
 studes. Ego et tu I and thou studes doest study. 2. triplex.

The Example applied.

In this Example the Verb studes agreeth in number
 with the nominative case tu in person.

In genere in gender; ut as for example, Maritus et
 uxor est irata Maritus the Husband et uxor and the
 Wife est is irata angry. 3.

The Example applied.

In this Example irata the Participle adje-
 ctive agreeth with the Substantive uxor in
 gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender,
 as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In numero in number; ut as for example, hic illius in number.

De Figuris.

arma, his currus fuit. Hic here illius armis her arms
maus (subaudi fuisse) understand the verb fuisse were
hic here illius currus her Coach fuit was.

The Example applyed.

In this Example the Verb fuit agreeeth in
number with the nominative case currus.

Aliquando sometime verbum the verb vel adjecti-
vum or the adjective ponitur is placed in principio in
the beginning, & um and then vocatur it is called p o-
rozeugma; ut as for example. Dormio ego & tu. Ego
dormio & tu. Ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou.

Quandoq; sometime in medio in the middle, voca-
tur; and it is called Mezozeugma, ut as for example,
Ego dormio & tu, Ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou.

Quandoq; sometime in fine in the end, & vocatur
and it is called Hypozeugma; ut as for example, Ego
& tu dormis. Ego I & tu and thou do mis sleep.

Four things in the Figure Zeugma
required.

Requiruntur autem and there are required quatuor
four things in Zeugmate in the figure Zeugma.

Duo substantiva two substantives ut as for example
Rex & Regina the King and the Queen.

Conjunctio a Conjunction, quæ the which esse potest
may be vel either copulativa copulative, vel disjunctiva
or disjunctive, vel etiam or also explicativa exple-
tive; ut as & and vel either. &c.

Verbum a verb vel adjectivum or an adjective; ut
as for example, irata it was angry.

E and quod verbum the which verb, vel adjecti-
vum or adjective responderet must agree with vicini-
ori supposito the nearer word put under it, either nomi-
native case or substantive.

Zeugma

Of Figures.

Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque there is also quondam genus a certain kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs as for example, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou liest ubi ego where I lye.

The Example applyed.

In this Example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou suppest quando when nos we cœnamus sup.

The other Example applyed.

In this Example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking and not of construction.

Quando when as verbum the verb (or adjective) reducitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two (or more) nominative cases (or substantives) & convenit and agreeth cum utroq; with them both est it is Zeugma locutionis of speaking (ut dicunt as they say) non constructionis and not of construction; ut as for example. Johannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes John fuit was piscator a fisher, & Petrus and Peter.

Zeugma { Locutionis Constructionis

Here the Verb indifferently agreeth with both the nominative cases, being both the third person.

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and (the figure) Zeugma dicitur is named or called quasi compulatum as if you would say coupled or yoked à Græco verbo of the Greeke

De figuris.

Verb Zeuyvio Zeugnu vel or Zeu'youu' Zeugnu.
mi, quod est which fig^s, copulo I couple or yoke.

Synthesis (the Figure) Synthesis.

Synthesis (the Figure) Synthesis, est oratio is a
Sentence so grua agreeing sensua in the sence or
meaning non voce not in voite and word, ut Virgilius
as Virgil saith, Pars in frustra secant.

It a s part of them secant cut it in frustra in pieces.

Gens armati a people armed.

Here are two Examples

The applying of the first Example.

In the first Example . pars the singular
number, referred unto the Verb secant, of the
plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but a
greeeth in sence and meaning, as is set down in
this Rule.

The second Example applied,

In the second Example, Gens armati, this
word Gens the feminine gender and singular
number, referred to the Participle adjective
armati the masculine gender and plurall
numbre, disagreeeth in word, but agreeeth in
sense and meaning, as here is set down.

Three sorts of Synthesis

In genders,
and that
for two re-
spects.

To discerna
the sex.

Sen hells autem and (the figure) Syatthesis sic is made
nunc sometime in genere in g snær ramum only, idq;
and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi se-
xus to discern the sex, that is the male from the female,
ut as for example. Anser scœ a broad Goose. Ele-
phantus gravidus an Elephant great with young.

Synthesis in the first Example

of Figures,

Is the second to *an* *de* *femina*. Ele-
phant from the male.

In the first to discern the Goose from the
Gander.

Aut or else gratia for the cause of supplementi un-
derstanding, ut as for example *Praeneste* sub ipsa un-
der Praeneste it self: ubi the word *urbo* the City ^{1.} Far under-
standing *subaudito* is understood. *standing*

Centaurus in magno in the great *Centaurus*, navi
the word *navi* the ship subintelligitur is understood. *sake*

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum
only; ut as for example, *Turba* ruunt a company ru,
sheth in.

Here *Turba* is the singular number, and *ruunt* is number.
ruunt the plural number. ²

Aperite aliquis ostium. Somebody open the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and
the *Verb* *aperite* the plural number.

Nun verò and sometime in genere in gender & nu-
mero and number simul together; ut as for example,
Pars merſi tenuere ratem. *Pars* part of them merſi ³
redy to be drowned *tenuere* elſid held on *ratem* the ship *Both in*

Virgii. *Hac manus* ob patriam pugnando vulne- gender and
ra paſſi. *Hac manus* this hand paſſi having ſuffered number.
vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam
for my country.

The applying of the first Example
unto the Rule,

In the first of the two former Examples
the nominative case and substantive pars of
the singular number and feminine gender,

De Figuris.

referred in the Verb to the of the plural number, and in the Participle adjective ment of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeeth in sense, as in this Figure Synthesis the Examples use to do.

The applying of the second Example unto the Rule.

In the second Example, *hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi*, *manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the Participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender, agreeeth not in word, but agreeeth well enough in meaning, as the Examples in this Figure Synthesis are wont for to do.

The derivation of the figure Synthesis.

Dicitur autem Synthesis now, this figure, *Synthesis* is named or derived à σύν of the Greek Preposition σύν, quod est con, which signifieth con, & θέσις and the word thesis posito a position quia because est in compositione a composition, id est that is to say, constructio a construction ita made gratia significationis for signification sake.

Antiptosis (the figure) Antiptosis.

A Antiptosis, the figure, *Antiptosis*, ab ἀντι of the Greek ἐπὶ position anti, quod est pro which signifieth pro for; & θέσις and thesis casus case estis positio a putting casus of a case pro causa for a case, id est and that interdum sometime non invenit not without elegans

Of Figures.

as, ut as Virgilius Virgil, bath this example, Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem the which I build vestra est is yours.

In this Example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, instead of the nominative case Urbs.

Terentius Terrence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ut that fabulas the fables or Comedies placeret might please Populo the people, quas the which fecisset he had made.

In this Example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent, for the nominative case fabula.

Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo the speech non est meus is not mine quem the which audistis ye have heard.

In this Example sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case, before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.

Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Eius non venit that came not in mentem into my mind. pro id for, the nominative case id.

An Admonition.

Quamquam although hic in this place venit, the verb venit, existimandum est is to be esteemed usurpari to be used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

Aristotelis libri sunt omnis generis elegantiae refer- Aristotelis libri the Books of Aristotle sunt referti are stuffed omne genus with all the former kind elegantiae of elegance; pro omnis generis.

Sic so id genus of that sort. quod genus of which sort, for eius generis, cuius generis, and such like.

Idne

De Figuris!

Idne est is auctor mihi? pro eius. Estis ne auctores auctores mihi unto me? id of that pro eius for eis.

Am harder Antipt²sis.

The nomi-
nation for
the voca-
tive.

Incerdum ~~facit~~ ^{fit} ther is made durior Anti-
ptosis ~~an~~ ⁱⁿ border Antistocks: as for examp^t, Salve
primus omnium parens patriz appellare. Salve
God save thee appellare called pater the Father pater
trix of thy country primus omnium first of all prime
prime for prime.

The abia
give cage
for the
genitive.

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum
minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit
she had two gladios two swords, quibus altero with
the one of the ~~white~~ minatur she threatens, suppelle
that she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the
ether, villicum thy farmer; pro for quorum altero.

Questia

But in this Example there lieth a greater difficulty or hardnes, namely, how the Participle adjective occisurum (as it seemeth, and hitherto hath of many been wrongfully taken) being the masculine gender, can' agree with the accusative case ie, understood, and spokn of the woman Cxina the feminine gender.

The answer
and world's
the thing.

The true answer is, that the word occisurum is not here a Participle adjective, but the future tense of the infinitive mood of the Verb occido, either taken by it self alone, or to be referred to the infinitive mood esse. understood thus, occisurum esse. The which kind of speaking seeming harsh and strange

of Figures.

at the first, I have cleared with many Example in my Book of Grammar Disputations, to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche (the Figure) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche (the Figure) Synecdoche est is cum id when as that quod partis est which appertaineth but to some one part attribuitur is attributed tota to the whole ut as for example, *Æthiops* *Æthiopian* & *bus* whity dentes as touching his teeth. *Hic* here *alium* whito quod the which convenit agreeth solis dentibus unto the teeth suely, attribuitur is attributed tota *Æthiopi* unto the whole *Æthiopian*, or *Black-moor*.

Per Synecdochen by (the Figure) Synecdoche, omnia nomina adjectiva all nouns adjectives significantia significans aliquam proprietatem some propriety; item also verba passiva verb. passives & neutralia and neuters, significantia significans aliquam passionem some suffering, possunt regere may govern accusativum an accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case, significantem significans locum the place in quo in the which proprietas the propriety aut passio or the passion or suffering est is; ut as for example, *æger* *pedes* vel *pedibus* sick or lame in his feet.

Sinclus *frontem* wounded in his forehead, vel *fronte*, or by *fronte* the ablative case.

Doleo *caput*, vel *capite*. *Doleo* I have a pain or ach *caput* in my head, vel *capite* or by *capite* the ablative case.

Redimitus *tempora* *lauro*. *Redimitus* *tempora* having his head crown'd *lauro* with a garland of Bay

Truncatus *membra* *bipenni*. *Truncatus* *membra* having his members struck off *bipenni* with a Bill.

Estus

De Anguris.

Effusa laniata comas, et intusq; pectus. **Laniata** comas rendering her hair effusa. hanging about her shoulders. et intusq; one filling up pectus her breaſt.

Nam in istis sunt Græcæ phraſes are Græc phraſes or kinds of the same. **Exceptio** quod non ſunt eſſe, cætera laus. **Exceptio** excepting quod that non eſſe you were not ſtand together with us, & tus merx cætera in other reſpectes.

Cætera ſimiles ſunt diſſimiles. **Similes** being like extra reaching o her point diſſimiles they diſſe. uno in one point.

Whereof the Figure Synchdoche is derived.

De ſignamem Synchdoche now (the figure) Synchdoche is named or derived a ſyn, of the Greek Prepoſition ſyn, quod eſt which ſignifieth con-to-gether; & and ἐχδομαί echdomai I take; vide-licet namely quia for that totum the whole capitum is taken cum parte with his part.

To the Reader.

Si cui labor eſt any man luſt pernoſcere to know more thoroughly elegancias the Elegancies figuratæ con-ſtructionis of figured conſtruction, legat let him read Thomum Linacium Thomas Linacii differentem e-rudite diſcourſing learnedly, dilucidè plainly & copi-ouſe and plentifully de Eccliſti o' Eccliſſis, Pleonaſmo Pleonaſma, & and Enallge of the Enallage &c que aliis figuris and of other figures.

FINIS.

In his
Books
of Figures.